FRANCE. sembly-Intrigues of Parties-Socialism-

Model Lodging Houses, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Pants, Thursday, Jan. 23, 1831. We are having the most lovely Spring weather ; honey suckles, almond, peach and cherry trees are coming into blossom, and the leaf buds are swelling visibly in elms and horse-chasnuts .-This unusual elemency of the season has called forth various commentaries, and the newspapers vie with one another in their histories of mild Winters, and the Springs which have followed twam-some citing the years when Winter, having put off his visit until the end of January, made up for his tardiness, by staying with his cortege of snow and frost, until June, blighting all the fruit, ruining the harvests, and producing terrible famines, from all of which they infer, that "one swallow does not make a summer," and that we may probably pay dearly for the blue skies and bright sunshine so unexpectedly enjoyed; others are counting up the years, "few, and far between," however, when the gruff, old Norseman has for-gotten to bonor the south of Europe with even a passing nod, leaving flower, fruit and grain to bud passing nod, leaving the same of a favor which they seem and ripen at pleasure—a favor which they seem to have acknowledged, in every case, by harvests of unusual abundance; and, as it appears that the

of unusual abundance; and, as it appears that the skins of onions have been this year exceedingly tender, (sure prophecy of an open winter!) these consoling optimists invite us to enjoy "the goods the goods do send us," without fear of what the next three months may bring us.

Meantime the debates on the Report of the Commission of Parliamentary Safety have called forth exceedingly eloquent discourses from the chiefs of the various fractions of the Assembly, M. M. Thiers, Berryer, Changarnier, and Cavaignae, and also from Lamartine, who stands alone, nae , and also from Lamartine, who stands alone, takes his own view of things through his poetstatesman-spectacles, agrees partly with every-body, wholly with nobody, and votes sometimes with one party, sometimes with another, some-times not at all, according to the inspirations of

times not at all, according to the inspirations of his individual conscience.

At the close of these debates, in the course of which each faction of the reactionary party has been compelled, in turn, to lay aside its mask, and avow its plottings against the Republic, the resolution of M. Sainte Beuve, which declared that the Assembly "blamed" the Ministry, and that the Government "had not its confidence," was passed by a large majority; but this majority, as well as the minority of 286 votes which rejected the amendment, is merely a momentary coalition of irreconcileable coteries; Legitimists, Orleanists, and Imperialists, have spoken out openly at last, and the soi-disant "party of order," soif convicted of conspiracies against the Constitution and of rayalutionary intentions which the self-convicted of conspiracies against the Constitution, and of revolutionary intentions which only
their impotence, and the jealousy of their rivals,
have prevented from being carried out into act,
is now broken up into fractions, each of which has
confessed its relative weakness as compared with
the Republican party, the real friends of Order
and of Progress, by appealing to the Constitution
against the aggressions of its rivals.

The attitude of the Left has been admirable
throughout this struggle; the dispute being simpily a quarrel of rival factions, all of whom are equally in the wrong—these having sinned against cer-

ly in the wrong—these having sinned against cer-tain provisions of the Constitution, those against certain others, and all against the Nation—it is evident that the Republicans had no motive for taking sides with either party; and as any move-ment on their part would have immediately united all the others against them, their wisest course was evidently to keep perfectly still, afford their adversaries no chance of changing their ground, and of thus giving a new turn to the affair-

of getting out of the difficulty which they have tried their utmost to compass, but in vain.

The Left has therefore taken no part in the discussion; but the resolution of M. Sainte Beuve, making no mention of Changarnier's dismissal, a making no mention of Changarnier's dismissal, a silence which was equivalent to the abandonment, on the part of the Assembly, of its projects in favor of a functionary exceedingly odious to the shades of the Republican party, the Left koted for the resolution, thus mateing all its opposents at once; and proving to the three reactionary fractions of the Assembly that the weight of its vote will suffice, in future, to turn the scale. The journals of the ancient majority all acknowledge that the Republican party has thus, through the divisions of its opponents, regained the mastery divisions of its opponents, regained the mistery within the walls of the Assembly; and great is their anger and vexation at finding that the Re-publicans, who have taken no part in the quarrel, e the sole gainers thereby.

The Police are making descents in every direct tion, and have already arrested sixty individuals supposed to be implicated in a Socialist plot, which was to have embraced all France in its terrible meshes. A written Preamble and Constitu-tion found in one of the innumerable Parisian pockets into which the Secret Police is constantly peeping, is said to have revealed, or rather fore-shadowed, the existence of a terrible Socialist convealled " L'Union des Com

ting forth various ideas which the Constitutional deciares to be "equally absurd and frightful."

The devoted organ of the Elysee quoted, in justification of his panic, sundry passages extracted from the documents discovered in the pocket storaged. aforesaid.

[We have already published these documents at length, sfore do not repeat them here,- Ed. Tribune.]

"No wonder," cries the Evenement, "that such infernal doctrines should set the Constitutione's wig on end! A band of men who desire 'order and peace!" who will have nothing to do with the

guillotine! the monsters!

The completion of the cits ouvriere, located in the upper part of the rue Rochechuart, so long delayed for want of funds, is now proceeding rapidly. One of the five buildings, which will compose ly. One of the five buildings, which will the renting of the rooms commenced a few days ago, and the tenants are to enter on the 15th of May. This the tenants are to enter on the 15th of May. portion of the edifice consists of four stories, on each of which are double rows of rooms, each row each of which are double rows of rooms, each row looking out both on the street and on the corridors, which are wide, and lighted and ventilated by means of the skylight, which forms the roof. The staircases also are wide and very easy of ascent. The three lower floors are divided into compartments of two and three rooms, each having its own cooking stove and its own entry. The upper floor consists of single rooms only, and has no chimneys, and being intended for "unmarried men," those unfortunate social partahs whose manifold grievances are so feelingly set forth by men," those unfortunate social partahs whose manifold grievances are so feelingly set forth by Punch, and who are supposed to be able to subsist on the very smallest modicum of air, &c. and sist on the very smallest modicum of air, &c. and never on any occasion to need a fire in their room. This portion of the building will accommodate about 70 families, (beside the pariahs,) and the apartments will rent at prices varying with their size and advantages, but all much cheaper than the rents usually paid by the poor.

The whole establishment, when completed, will accommodate 324 families, and will contain nurseries, schools, a library, baths, wash house, drying cupboards and ironing rooms; to all of which

ing capboards and ironing rooms; to all of which the tenants will have access gratis. There will be agarden between the various buildings which com-pose the establishment; it will be planted with trees, and form the pleasant promenades of which the French are so fond. A superintendant, and a body of subordinate functionaries will have charge

of the place, and keep things in order.

Beveral of the journals have lately given an account of the enormous population of rats, black, white and gray, that are said to fill the cellars of the Tuileries, the gray ones being the result of the numerous intermarriages that have succeeded, of late, to the fierce hostility formerly existing be-tween the original, rival races, and these animals are stated to have grown so bold, and to have lately made such formidable eruptions into the neigh-boring houses of the rue de Rivoli, that the inhawere obliged to send for the Chief of the City Ratcatchers, who forthwith mustered his forces, set his traps, and carried off the same night 850 tails to the Hotel de Ville, all of which e duly paid for, in accordance with the civic

regulations of the good City of Paris.

But the inhabitants of the rue de Rivoli, indignant at the aspersions thus cast on their cellars, have solemnly contradicted this statement, assure their fellow-citizens that their houses were never infested by any kind of vermin, declare the whole story to be a graceless political squib, and warn the public to disbelieve it accordingly. QUANTUM.

Hon. Horace Mann, in a letter addressed to a State Convention held in Winthrop, Maine, "to oppose the Fugitive Slave Law," says:
"The law to which you refer is such a condensation of various iniquities, that it is impossible within the brief compass of a letter suitable to such an occasion, to analyse it and lay open its manifold wickedness."

ALBANY.

Mildness of the Winter-Debates la the As- Our Legislature-State Library-State Printing-Compromise Resolutions, &c.

ALEANY, Wednesday, Feb. 18.

There is now a proposition before the Legislature to appropriate \$25,000 for the erection of a building, which shall be fire proof, to contain the State Library, which has been rapidly increasing in size and value for the past few years, but more especially since it has been placed under the care of the Regents of the University. The necessity for a new building was never more plainly made manifest than during last Saturday. By the rules of the Library, the magnificent illustrated works, which from time to time, have been presented to the State, are only allowed to be examined on Saturday of each week, between the hours of ten and two; there is, as a matter of course, a very large crowd of both ladies and gentlemen, many of them strangers, anxious to have a glance at the only copies of works of the kind within reach. Four hours being too short a time for so many to be gratified, there is much disappointment felt at what, under other circumstances, would really be intolerable. But the Librarians complain'so justly of the want of space, that a due regard for the preservation of the books, and their safe keeping, prevent them from being thrown open to the public more generally. Indeed, when I saw the table covered with engravings and books containing illustrations on many different subjects in so many hands, all mixed up without much regard to where they might be laid when once looked at, did not wonder at the stringency of the rule Sometimes finding a beautiful colored specimen of an Orchid from New-Zealand in contact with Kendall's Battle of Molino del Rey; Cather-woods Ruins of Central America, overlying splendid remains of Herculaneum and Pompeii; the views on the Columbia only to be seen by removing the Natuurlyke Geschiedenis der Nede removing the Natuurlyke Geschiedenis der Neder landische Overzeesche Bezittingen for the Natural History of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies), occasionally also, in the lap of the Mary Magdalen of Murillo, might be found a fight between a grizzly bear and a couple of Sioux Indians, while the Cameian Sybil of Domenichino would be found concealing a group of flowers gathered is the antipodal meadows of Australasia. When to the following are added the twelve volumes of plates of the Description of Egypt, ancient and modern, published by order of the Emperor Napoleon, and which are only to be seen within a precious few hours, it will be found seen within a precious few hours, it will be found that no examination is possible, and many have to be satisfied with but a tantalizing glance. And when all the inconvenience has to be added likewise, the risk of destruction from fire-the building having been on fire, as stated by the li-brarian, three times within the last year—the absolute necessity of the erection of a fire-proof building, large enough to admit the increase the library, and to display either for instruction or pleasure, the various works of art of which it may become the depository, is incontestible.

Yesterday the bill providing for State Agent to attend the Great Fair at London, was passed. It

gives the person appointed a salary of \$1,500. The appointment is placed in the hands of the Governor. On Saturday Mr. Burroughs made an attempt in the Assembly to have the bill providing for the appointment of B. P. Johnson, the Secretary of the Agricultural Society, by joint resolution; but did not succeed. It is generally thought, however, that Mr. Johnson will be appointed, any way, pub-lic opinion pointing to him as the best qualified

man in the State for the Agency.

Senator Carroll yesterday introduced a bill for the purchase of a State Printing Office and for the election of a State Printer. Many persons have long been of opinion that this was the most economical mode of doing the large amount of work which is annually ordered by the State and which the growth of the State has rendered necessary. I shall have a few words more to say on this sub-

ject by and bye.

The subject of Resolutions to the Compromise measures has been most interesting for the last two days. Mr. VARNUM, the SPEAKER and the 'juvenile Cicero of Richmond Co," as the Knickerbocker calls him, occupying Monday, and the leader of the right wing of the Opposition coming yesterday to the aid of the Whigs with a liberality that might have opened their hearts, if they could have believed there was sincerity in Barnburper professions; but the wreck of the Buffalo platform is too recent for the majority of this State to put much faith in the professions of the pilots who steered that ship out of port. Throughout his speech of yesterday Mr. Boun ROUGHS seemed to say

"Yet for necessity of present life, I must show out a sign of love Which is indeed but sign."

He appears far better fitted to make mischief than to be a safe guide for legislators.

To day Mr. J. Benedict of Oneida County, in a speech of two bours length at least, answered that of Mr. Burroughs Mr. Benedict is what might be called an elderly person in appearance, but he went into the merits of the question, which was the conference of scitation on the Compromise. the uselessness of agitation on the Compromise measures, and where that responsibility of agita-tion should rest, with all the vigor of a young man. Silver Grays, Hunkers, Barnburners, every thing that was dough face, were shown up and criticised with unsparing hands. He was listened to with extreme attention by the House and the galleries, which were full. Among his hearers was Hon. Francis Granger, who laughed, apparently very good naturedly at some of the happy hits with which Mr. B. favored him while reviewing the course of the Syracuse and Utica Conventions last Fall. Some of the Senators were also on the floor

of the House as listeners.

Mr. B. said that he was ready at any time to aid in electing a U. S. Senator, whether a resolutions were passed or not. It should not be his fault, nor that of those with whom he acted, if it was not done at this session of the Legislature. was not done at this session of the Legislature But if it was thought best to stave it off, he was equally content; neither he nor his party was afraid to try the question on its merits before the People. The People of the State had already spoken out their sentiments in an unmistakeable manner, as the majority in the House testified. If it were necessary for them to speak again, he had not the least doubt but this condemnation of the course of D. S. Dickinson in U. S. Senator, would be still more emphatic. For that was the issue last fall, and it was one which he would again like to see tried. Yours,

## CANADA.

The Niagara Falls likely to wear out-Coal in Canada-Steamer Building on Lake On-tario-Government-Rallways-Economy-Progress-Free Schools hoped for-Education-Temperance-Municipal Councils.

Correspondence of The Tribune. TORONTO, Monday, Feb. 17. I have just heard that the Falls of Niagara have again receded, through another break down of the ledge of rock over which the stream runs, on Friday last. This is the second tumble down of rock there this winter; and if it is considerable in extent, and shall be followed by a few more such launches, people now alive may see these celebrated Falls converted into a rapid, or a succession of rapids, and Lake Erie lowered thereby

several feet. The ledge of rock at the Falls, extend about a quarter of a mile back from the cataract-beyond that, the Niagara is said to be a hundred feet deep, or even deeper; when, therefore, the great fall reaches that deep water, there will only be a rapid. At Black Rock, to the best of my recollection, the river is usually about twelve feet deep, flowing over a ledge of rocks. Were the Falls to be succeeded by a rapid below Chippewea, the waters of Lake Erie would flow perhaps five times as swift as they do now at Black Rock, and thus lower the lake, much to the astonishment of the dwellers at Erie, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Sandusky.

Here and elsewhere in Canada West, coal from Here and elsewhere in cand by many as the Erie or Cleveland is burned by many as the cheapest fuel. As wood gets scarce the coal trade will increase. The Canada trade with your country already forms an important item in your commerce. I wish it had been more free from vexatious taxation.

I hear of five new steamboats in progress on

Lake Ontario; one here, another at Kiugaton, by Macpherson & Crane, a third at Kiugaton, by Hathune, a fourth at Niegara, by Herse, 183 feet

keel, just the size for the Montreal locks, and to run between Montreal and Hamilton, at the head of this Lake. The fare from Toronto to Lewis-ton, Fort George, Queenston and Youngstown, across Lake Ontario, will probably be reduced

acon to 25 cents, through competition.

A good deal of substantial building is going on here; some of the houses are very handsome and durable. I remember when we had but one brick bouse in Toronto, and not one in Hamilton. May we expect to see you here at the annual festival

f the Sons of Temperance in June next ! The government have put off their move to teebec to the Fall, and their last session of this Legislature is adjourned to next Summer, I suppose. As the elections are likely to take place before January next, we have the usual quantity of the magnificent Railway meetings, speeches and projects, while the whole of the Railways in Upper Canada measure nine miles, all told. I hear that seven or eight sections of the Western Upper Canada measure nine miles, all told. I hear that seven or eight sections of the Western Railway from Hamilton to London (near Lake Erie, upon the plain where the battle of the Thames was fought in 1813,) have actually been Themes was fought in 1813, have actually occur
given out to contractors, and that excavation progresses near Burlington Hights. Could the
Western Hailway be built—that is, could capable workmen, faithful directors, and plenty of
cash be obtained, the journey from the head of
Lake Ontario, say Dundee or Hamilton, to Detroit, could be performed in eight or nise hours.

Exercise in the management of public affairs

Economy in the management of public affa here is not even dreamt of: colonial politics means, as elsewhere, a scramble for the spoils, which are here abundant, and the strongest tie of party is public plunder. I wish it were other-wise. Yet, to old inhabitants like me, the pro-gress Upper Canada has made during the last thirty years is nearly marvelous. The Superin tendent of Education, Ryerson, is urging the peo ple to follow your example, and adopt the Free School system. I think it will be done, Shrewd men were those Massachusetts Yankees that established on a really social basis the New-England Free Schools of the Seventeenth Century.—May their names and memories be forever held in beauti

During 1849, there were 253364 children in Canada West, between the ages of 5 and 16: of these 67,537 boys and 61,929 girls were at the Common Schools, and 5,359 at private establish-ments, leaving more than 100,000 uneducated, or without scholastic lore. The Free School system would bring under the teacher's eye another 50,000 children at the least. A substantial drawback here is the want of your school or village libraries. We had in 1849, but 52 of them in Western Canada, containing but 5,315 volumes. There is no legislative provision for establishing them. Of Sunday School Libraries we have now nearly 500, with some 50,000 yellagues of book nearly 500, with some 60,000 volumes of books. Our school houses are, generally speaking, ill ventilated, temporary buildings, consisting of one apartment only, and deficient in proper school furniture—nevertheless I am glad to see what has been deposited and the second act. been done since 1816, when our first school act was passed, in imitation of yours of 1813. Tem-perance is beginning to be greatly encouraged;

its advocates gain ground. You have a regular correspondent here ; I am old and lazy, and news is scarce. Our local legislatures or country municipal councils work well. I like them much. Yours. R. S.

## WASHINGTON.

The China Line of Steamers.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 30. Great efforts are being made just now to bring forward the project for a line of steamers from California to China, in connection with which is a proposition to connect another line with these from Norfolk and Philadelphia to Antwerp, thus making America the center of commercial intercourse between the European and Asiatic world.

The facts collated by the parties interested show that the principal foreign trade with China is confined to England and this country,

Of which England does in the way of exports, .. \$35,929,131

Balance in favor of England............\$18,608,772 This was in 1844. In 1849 our imports from China

Balance of cash in favor of China ......\$10,443,811 This exhibit furnishes an argument decidedly in favor of the line to China, even were that to Antwerp not catablished.

Independent of the China line, however, there is great inducement for the United States to enter upon some terms of arrangement for carrying the mails and perhaps lending its credit. Antworp is in direct communication with the very heart of Europe, being connected by railway and steam navigation with Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Viroren, Cologne, Verviers, Frankfort on the Maine Basie, Strasbourgh, Mulhausen, Lille, Paris, Hanover, Berlin, Frague, Vienna, Trieste, Stettin, Riga, Stockholm, Cracow, Warsaw. It is in very few hours connection with Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and London.

The Belgian Government offers its own mail ontract to such a line, and I have been credibly sformed has offered to guarantee that its citizens shall furnish half the capital.

A new proposition has appeared upon the desks of members this morning, which sets forth that the Government advance of stock which is to be paid off in annual instalments of ten per cent. can be sold to individuals, and thus the whole become private stock. It also proposes on the part of the contractor, to furnish \$1,000,000 of the capital. It should not be forgotten that Mr. James B.

ORE of Ohio also proposes to contract for a line steamers to China, in consideration of the postage receipts between the two countries, and other advantages connected with purchase of Government lands in Oregon.

The disposition of the House is evidently rath-

er favorable to the China line, but the want of time prevents them from giving it due considera-tion. The subject is a vast one and should be

warmly discussed.

I understand a letter from Gen. Ujhazy, to the President, will appear in the papers to morrow, with the President's reply thereto. It will be interesting.

WOUTER VON TWILLER.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.— Washington. Monday, February 17.—Gilbert Dean, Esq., New York, was admitted an attorney. and counsellor of this Court. No. 82. Wm Bevin et al. vs. Wm. B. A. Ramsey et al. appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Tennessee was, on the motion of Mr. A. Ew-ing, dismissed with cost. No. 235. S. Hogan et. al. vs. A Ross. The motion for a supersedeas in al. vs. A Ross. The motion for a supersedeas in this case was argued by My. Featherson in support of, and by Mr. Coxe in opposition thereto.—No. S3. P. Weatherhead, plaintiff in error, vs. Wm. Baskerville et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Meigs for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Fogg for the defendants in error. Adj.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 18.—P. Weatherhead, plaintiff in error, vs. William Bakerville, et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Fogg for the defendants in error, and con-

by Mr. Fogg for the defendants in error, and con-cluded by Mr. Meigs for the plaintiff in error.— No. 84. G. W. Parks, plaintiff in error, vs. John Ross. The argument of this cause was com-menced by Mr. Green for the plaintiff in error, and continued by Mr. Bradley for the defendant in error. Adi

Washington, Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Walter Davidge, Esq. of the District of Columbia, was mitted an attorney and counsellor of this Court.
o 62. S. Gratz et al rs. J. S. Cohen et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Pennsylvania. Mr. Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of this Court, reserving the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding this cause for further proceedings, in conformity to the opinion of this Court. No. 75.

J. P. Hotchkiss rs. M. Greenwood et al.—in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Ohio. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of this Court, sfilming, with costs, the judgment of the Circuit Court in this case. No. 71. Baltimore and Susquehanns Railroad Co. rs. A. Nesbit et al.—In error to the County Court of Baltimore, in Maryland. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of this Court, affirming the judgment of the said County Court in this case with costs.—No. 235. S. Hogan, et al. rs. On Motion of Mr. Featherston for a writ of supergaless. Mr. Chair. Featherston, for a writ of supersedeas. Mr Chief Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, overraling the motion. No. 84 George W. Parks, plaintiff in error, rs. J. Ross. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Bradley for the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Green for the plaintiff in error. No. 83 A. Fowier, et al., spp. lasts, rs. A. P. Merrili. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Lawrence for the appellant. Ad).

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN LAWYER AND BUSINESS MAN'S FORM-BOOK By DELOS W. BEADLE. 12mo. pp. 358. New-York: Phelps & Fanning. A useful volume this, not attempting to make every man his own lawyer and give him a fool for his client, but presenting a great variety of forms for legal and business instruments, with a general view of the laws of the different States on household and homestead exemptions, deeds, mechanics' lien, debts, mortgages, rates of interest, wills, and other topics of every-day importance. A map of each State in the Union is attached to the vol ume. With the large amount of information, which is condensed within a narrow compass, this work must prove a highly valuable manual for reference

to all classes of business men. "THE NORTH AMERICAN MISCELLANY" is devoted to choice selections from the current literature of this country and Europe. We have the third number, which appears to be made up by an experienced hand. The selections are in excellent taste, and well suited for popular reading. A "Chronicle of the Week" gives the floating gossip of the town, and a record of notable events, in the sphere of Politics, Letters and Art. (A. Palmer & Co.)

"AN UNFAILING GUIDE TO THE GENDERS OF FRENCH NOUNS," by JAMES C. GORDON, (published by Stringer & Townsend,) is a convenient manual for beginners in the study of the French Language. The rules laid down are simple and comprehensive, and may be made use of to great advantage in connection with the more systematic grammars.

"A REVIEW OF THE 'DECLINE OF POPERY," by A PROTESTANT, is a controversial pamphlet assailing the arguments of Rev. Dr. Murray and sustaining the cause of Archbishop Hughes, whom it overloads with rhetorical encomiums. (A. J. "GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK" for March has

are admirable, with contributions from Alice B. Neale, Mrs. H. C. Lewis, T. S. Arthur, Simms, E. Oakes Smith, Hawthorne, the author of Jane Eyre, and others "SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE" for March is an admirable number, both as regards embellishments and contributions. As usual, it has arti-

its usual variety of embellishments, some of which

cles from several of our most popular writers. (Dewitt & Davenport.) "PETERSON" for March is better than usual, with articles from C. J. Peterson, E. Oakes Smith, and Sibyl Hastings, who, by-the by, does not know how to spell her same. (Dewitt &

Davenport.)

"THE DOVE AND THE EAGLE" is the title of a satirical allegory from Boston, published by Ticknor, Reed & Fields, with several mild hits at modern follies in smooth and insipid verse.

NEW Music .- Wm. Hall & Son have just published the following new and beautiful Music,

wiz.: "The Red Rover," a ballad, written and composed by George Linley.

"The Lily Bells"—Song, sung by Mrs. Laura A. Jones; words and music by Lydia B. Smith.

"The Gipsey Girl Polka," founded on the admired airs of "The Gipsey Girl" and "A Merry Gipsey Girl Again," by Carl Pfawnenmuller. The Constellation Polha," composed and re-

spectfully dedicated to the Ladies of the Constel" lation Club, by Elbert Anderson. "The Champaigne Shcottisch," caracteristique,

composed by Wm. Dressler. "La Melancolie," Nocturne, dedicated to Jules

Benedict, by his friend, Maurice Strakosch.

'ROCHESTER RAPPINGS' EXPOSED .- Drs. Flint Lee and Coventry of Buffalo, unite in a public statement that they have detected the mode in which the sounds known as 'the Rochester Rappings are produced-(Mrs. Fish and Miss M. Fox, the two elder of the three sisters being, it seems, now in Buffalo, where the Drs. have witnessed the 'Manifestations')-They say that the sounds are produced by a partial dislocation or cracking of the knee-joints, of course subject to the

er the apparent source of the rappings more

- It would take at least a dozen pair of knee joints, all in the most supple condition, to make all the 'rappings' we have heard on some occasions-not to speak of the remarkable answers that have been given in our hearing: but no matter-we give the above for whatever it may be

INFORMATION FOR IMMIGRANTS .- The citizens f Muscatine, Iowa, have formed a regular Society for the purpose of giving reliable information to such persons as think of migrating from Europe or from the old States to the Great Western Valley. The prices of Lands, wild or improved, the Wages of Labor, ducements for Mechanics, Artisans, Manufactures, &c., will all be promptly and gladly communicated. All who think of going West will please write (postpaid) not to us-but (if in German) to L. Matzinger, or (if in English) to Henry O'Connor, (the two being regular Corresponding Secretaries of the Society.) Muscatine, Iowa. The idea is

'HIGHER LAW' IN CONNECTICUT .- They had a great 'Union Meeting' in Bridgeport, Conn., a while ago and appointed a 'Union and Safety Committee.' Two weeks since, they held a Special Election for Grand Jurors, with an eye to the prosecution of unlicensed rum-sellers, and the Rum party got up a riot at it. Some members of the Union and Safety Committee are implicated in the Riot. They have a profound reverence for Law when it drags an innocent man into Slavery and compels him to work for nothing but an occasional flogging, but when Law requires them not to steal the husband and father away from the support of his wife and children, nor to steal the brains out of his head, they are as much 'higher law' as any body. It is only the law that upholds wrong and wickedness that secures their unqualified admiration.

FIRES - Baltimore, Md, was visited by several firsts.—Battimore, and, was visited by several fires on Wednesday afternoon and evening.—
Among the buildings destroyed were the large steam grist-mill of Jacob C. Nicholson, (loss about \$15,000, with slight insurance.) and the carpenter's shop of Jacobs & Ramsey, whose loss is heavy, with no insurance. In the lower part of the carpenter's shop a large amount of tallow, belonging to Mr. James Armstrong, was destroyed—insured for \$6,700 which covers the loss. Six paffinished brick dwellings—force wheel he loss. unfinished brick dwellings-four owned by John H. Shirles, one by Michael Lunt and one by George Shoemaker, were also destroyed. Mr. Shirles was fully insured; the others partially. The steam oakum factory of Mr. Bath was also a prey to the flames

At Milwaukee, Wis., on the 10th inst, a fire occurred which destroyed the tin and stove store of M. S. Velie. Loss \$3,000-fully insured. Also, the grocery store of Davy & McKenzie. Loss \$3,000-fully insured.

"I pray thee, Hai, no more of that an thou lov'st me."

Lover of the Roser. " And came I not at last to comfort you?"

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is To have a thankless child?" Bay State Melodies.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come, send greeting:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has long been a matter of doubt, and much diversity of optnion bas existed, as to whom was the lawless offender who dared to strike Billy Patterson,"—a deed without a name, and committed in derogation of constitutional law and in contempt of our authority. And whereas, after due and diligent search, our trusty and well-beloved officer did make discovery of the culprit, and him did have before our tribunal in the far-famed City of Notions. And whereas, aundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, con-spired and confederated together for the purpose

did overcome the said officer, and rescue from his custody the said culprit so charged with the assault upon the said "Billy Patterson:"

Now therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my Proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens [and partion, calling on all well-disposed citizens (and par-ticularly upon the petticeated portion of the land) to rally to the support of the laws of the country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and uncivil, to be aiding and assisting in quelling this and all other combinations—to the end that the laws may be executed, and the author of the said daring outrage upon Billy Patterson may be EXECUTED ALSO: and further, to the end that all the great measures of compromise may be preserved inviolate.

of opposing, by force, the execution of the laws, did overcome the said officer, and rescue from his

"Gloria et pro patria mori," which being interpreted is,

"I take no step backward," or as our trusty Compsellor, Gen. Foote, would

ranslate:
For Sombardman has received a blow,
And Chronombotonhologus shall die. And Chronomhotomhologes shall die."
Signed with our hand, standing as we do astride Mason & Dixon's line, this 18th day of February,

THE PRINCESS RUSTY-FUSTY, Secry.

Free School State Convention.

A State Convention of the friends of Free Schools will be held at Utica, on Wednesday, 26th nat. at which it is hoped there will be a full attendance. A Call has been issued by the State Central Committee urging the importance of the Free School principle, and embodying the following resolutions:

ing resolutions:

Resolved. That we deem it both just and necessary that our laws been revised as to make it obligatory on assessors to fix their estimate of property, real and personal, at its cash vaine, and that such penalties as would be reasonable should be imposed by law on all persons concealing their property from assessors, and thereby defrauding the State of its sources of revenue.

Resolved, That for school purposes, there should be raised by statute an amount of money equal to the sum annually apportioned from the income of the State School Fundithat a county tax should be levied in each county, equal to twice the amount which the county receives from the State School Fund, (the town tax being no longer obligatory) and that are annual politax of finy cents should be levied on each adult male person in the State, except that allens shall not be so taxed till they shall have been six months in the State.

on each sduit male person in the State, except that arises shall not be so taxed till they shall have been six months in the State.

Resolved. That we believe it to be equitable and expedient that one-half of all the public money re seived by exch town, should be divided equally ameng the several school districts, and the other half as now, according to the number of children of school-age, residing in the several directs of the town, discretely experience to the joint districts, to called, as well as to those which are entire.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the proper working of the Free School system, that every district should support a school, by a competent teacher, at least eight months in each year.

Resolved, That we are opposed to abolishing the office of town superintendent: but we believe that great benefit would result from having an assembly district, or county superintendent, not for examining teachers and schools, but for receiving and condensing tewn and district reports, and forwarding them to the Department of State, and for hearing and deciding appeals from local boards, and for calling and visiting county normal schools or teachers' instincts.

Resolved, Finally, That we recommend to the Town Suterior.

atimies. Resolved, Finally, That we recommend to the Town Su-Perintendents and friends of Free Education, in each of the other Counties of the Sinte, that, as early as practicable, they assemble in Convention, to take into consideration the pres-ent condition of our Schools, and to embody, in resolves the views of their fellow-citizens in relation to the subject

South Carolina Election. DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION -- Christ Church Parish .- Hon. Jacob Bond I'On, Dr. A.

Paul's Parish -(the Vote) - E.B. Scott, 82 J. G. Grimball, 76; Jos. E. Jenkins, Sr., 28; J. C. Whaley, 75; M. A. Waring, 35. Messrs. Scott and Grimball are elected.

and Grimball are elected.

ELECTION IN LEXINGTON.—We perceive that an error was made in the report of the election in Lexington, which we published before. The following is the state of the polls. The first three gentlemen are elected: Gen. H. Arthur, 626; Rev. J. C. Hope, 595.—Col H. J. Caughman, 521; Jacob Wingard, 330; J. W. Lee, 156; J. C. Gier, 140; H.A. Mackey, S. E. A. Saymour, 150.

H. A. Meetze, 63: E. A. Seymour, 11.
Delegates from Fairfield.—The Charleston will of the 'medium.' They say—

"Without entering at his time into a very minute anatomical and physiological explanation, it is sufficient to state that the autiscles inserted into the epiper and inner side of the large bone of the large to the arge bone of the large house of the large bone of the large house of the large bone of the large house of th

## BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CITY COURT-Before Judge Greenwood CITY COURT—Before Judge Greenwood and two Aldermen.—The trial of George Wilkes, the publisher of the National Folice Gazsite, for tibel, was called on yesterday, but owing to the delay in empannelling a Jury the case was adjourned over until this day. The facts, which have been already published, are briefly theas: On the 20th of last October, Wilkes published in his paper an article charging the Kidd Salvage Company with swinding Ghas. H. Carpenter out of several thousand dollars. Two members of that Company, Heary Sheiden and James Freeland, are residents of Brooklyn, and on their complaint an indictment was found against the defendant on a charge of libel, for which he is now on trial before this Court. The Jury were fully empannelled on Thursday, so that the trial will proceed without further delay, but it will probably occupy several days.

DELAWARE LEGISLATION.—The Delaware Legislature has passed the "Bed Bill," andit is now gislature has passed the "Bed Bill," andit is now a law. It exempts \$100 from execution or distress for rent, and goes into operation on the 4th of July next, but does not affect any existing contracts. The Free Negro Bill, providing for the called of negroes out of the State who cannot pay lines for offences of which they are convicted, has been introduced into the House. The amendment to the Constitution, consolidating the Presidential and State elections, has been voted down.

FISHING VESSELS .- There are now on the stock at Essex no less than seventeen fishing vessels, of from sixty to eighty tuns burden, and of very beau-tiful models. Fourteen of them are for Gioucester, and their average value will exceed \$3,000 Several of them are nearly finished, and we believe the keel of not one was laid until after the first of November last. About as many more are contracted for, and will be finished the coming [Gloucester News. Subscriptions received to the Daily Tribune

Greenwich, Conn. | North Adams, Mass. | 1
Rhinebeck, N.Y. | Cincinnati, O. | 1
Dannington, Pa. | Taunion, Mass. | 1
Wallingtown, Conn. | Union Springs, N.Y. |
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Guilford, Conn. | 1 Oyster Bay, L. | 1

Subscriptions received for the Semi-Weekly | WEDNESDAY, FEE. 19. | Queensbury, N.Y. | Patterson, N.Y. | Patterson, N.Y. | Ballston, do. | Cincinnati O. | Penn Yan, do. | Forento, Can. | | Torento, Can. | |

Subscriptions received to the Weekly Tribune 

Pennsylvania 2 New-Hampshire.
Ohio. 3 Hillinols.
Vermont. 3 Connecticut.  LAW COURTS.

Court Calendar ... Monday. CIRCUIT COURT.-Nos. 158, 241, 242, 52, 113, 266, 296, 71, 13, 40, 161, 243, 106, 240, 213, U. S. DISTRICT COURT - Tuesday. --Nos. 37, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54.

U. S. District Court .... TRURSDAY, Feb. 20.

Before Judge Setts.
Trial of Max, indicted with McLean, on Trial of Max, indicted with McLean, on a charge offarceny at sea, in tableg coupons, or certificates of interest on U.S. Stock, from the mail bag of the Helena Sieman, after it was on beard the ship Devonshire, already referred to. (The parties demanded separate trials.) This case was concluded. At the opening of the Court the Judge decided that coupons of stock, whether the interest is due or not, is property, and a party stealing them is lished to punishment for larceny.

Mr. Donohae, in opening the case, said the Jury must first be satisfied that a interest had been committed, and that the defondants had committed the larceny, and that it

Mr. Donohae, in opening the case, said the Jury must first be satisfied that a interry had been committed, and that the defordants had a more to had been committed, and that it was committed at sea, otherwise this indictment cumpt be sustained. He contended that the defendants had no part in taking the coupons, and told not even know that they possessed any value till informed by Mr. Baldwin, &c.

Eliza Farley, sworn (whe of the party with whom May boarded.)—Reculied when Max came from was: saw him have the certificates in question; it was on Saturday after the Thursday of his arrival; he said he had some Dutch allig; I do not know what he did with them; he said he would give them all to me; he handed me ore, and I fold him if they were good for anything he would not give them to me; it fell on the floor and was a wept out the handed my chambermaid some; he offered some to my children, but I never let them take any thing from men, and they refused to take them; recollect Mr. Baldwin coming to the house on Monday evening; he went next door where the men had gone; he had been to be the floor and was a good thing of it, recollect B. coming Wednesday evening; he inquired for Mr. L and Max; Mr. Farley said to him that if it had not been for him the men would have been to sea before this; asked him what he wanded, hanging round; I took him I did not want any highbinder about my house, and I never allowed any to cross my doers, so I opened the door and pushed him out. Cross-crossined—I did not know Mr. S. and supposed from his hanging round that he was a highbinder; my sister resided in next house.

Mary Farley, sworn—Max handed me some papers and money to take care of; mo concealment; afterward heard a conversation between Bald win and Max, in which former said they were as good as gold, and he would cash them if Max would give him \$100 for doing so, and they could go to see; Max refused.

A deposition was read, in which Lloyd was shewn to have said, at 345 Water-st, that he got the coupons and handed them to Max and

This and other testimony was objected to by the District Attorney.]

Mr. Baldwin, recalled—Saw Doyle at the house. [Testimony objected to as had already testified.]

The testimony here rested, and Mr. Donohue summed up for defen se, and Mr. Hall, District Attorney for the prosecution. The Judge in his charge, said it was a question for the Jury whether or not there had been a larrany at sea, and if defendant had committed or alleded or abetted init, &c. The Jury returned a versitet of not guilty as to larreny, but guilty of receiving stolen goods, knowing it to have been stolen. [The penalty is the same—lauprisonment not exceeding one year, and one not exceeding \$1,000 ]

U. S. District Court ... FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

U. S. District Court....Friday, Feb. 21.

Before Judge Betts.

The Grand Jury returned bills of indictment sgainst affect Powe and John Kelly Dowling, for larceny on the high seas, on board the packet ship Arctic, in relation to a portmanteau, containing some watches, &c., the property of Mr. Levi.

Also against James Smith, Francis Kelly, James Lawson, Elizabeth Lawson and Catharine Hobos, charged with counterfeiting American quarter dollars.

United States Vs. Six parcels of Diamonds, Mesars, Javal and Bruh claimants. The diamonds came in a letter through the Post Office, from Gormany, and were contained in six small parcels. The value is about \$2,500. The letter was selved, with its contents, for non payment of duties. Claimants deny that there was any intention to defraud the revenue. To be continued Tuesday.

Supreme Court .... FRIDAY, Feb. 21. GENERAL TERM.

GENERAL TERM.

The People of the State of New-York ex rel George Houston vs. Ambross C. Kingsland, Mayor free City of New-York — Application by Mr. Jas. E. Whiting of counsel, for a mane anna. On the affidavia of complainant, ordered that an alternative mandamus issue in the above cause to the defendant, returnable at the special term on Monday, March 1, at 70 o'clock.

The application is in relation to a refusal of the Mayor as to the licensing of stage drivers!

The Court adjourned to March 3, when decisions will probably be given.

SPECIAL TERM.

The usual Saturday term has been post-

The usual Saturday term has been post-pened to Monday, when it will be held by Judge Edwards.

Circuit Court .... Faiday, Feb. 21. Jonas Farrington vs. New-York and

Jonas Farrington vs. New-York and Hariem Railroad Co — To recover the value of a house, fence, fruit trees, &c burned in May, 1848, the fire caused by a spark, it is alleged, from the locomotive, aiready referred to. This case was given to the Jury.

The Court, in the charge, said the Jury must be first sails field that the fire was caused by the locomotive; 2d, that it arose from negligence in the locomotive not being in proper order, or badly managed. If they so find, the plaintiff is entitled to be remonerated for his loss, the samount of which the Jury will judge of from the testimony. In relation to the condition of the locomotive, the Court, thinks that both parties are to be ame in not producing testimony on that point, but leaving the burthen a together to be decided by the Jury. It was in the power of the plaintiff to have subpenaed witnesses on the point, as it surely was within the means of the Company to have produced. In making up their minds as to whether the bouse was fired by sparks from the locomotive, the Jury will take into consideration the circumstances of the case, as well as the actual testimony.

In respect to the point assumed by the plaintiff, that there was negligence in the Company not using coal instead of wood, that is not so, as the testimony of Mr. McQueen shows that the experiment had been made for a year in using coal on the Western Rad road, and it was found not to answer the purpose for locomotive.

Soaled verdict this forenoon.

William S. Johnson vs. Julius H. Roberts.—Plaintiff occupied.

William S. Johnson vs. Julius H. Koberts.—Plaintiff occupi-d, on Sin Feb. 1850, the lower store
and basement of building No. 20 Cortland at, for the keeping and sale of clocks. Mr. R. occupied the second story,
Mr. J. slieges that by the negligence of Mr. R. or those in
his employment, the Croton water in the second story was
permitted to run, by which the water came through the
celling and damaged his stock. He brings suit to recover
\$1,500, the alleged amount. In defense, it is denied that
Mr. R. was to bisnes, or that Mr. J. experienced damage 35
claimed. To be continued Monday.

Superior Court ... MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Richard Decker vs. Charles D. Matthews

Richard Decker vs. Charles D. Matthews and Thomas Gardner.—To recover the value of a note made by plaintiff for accommodation of James Jones & Co. to be indorsed by Robert Jones, offered for discount at the Manhattan Bank, and the proceeds to be applied to the payment of certain claims. The Manhattan Bank did not discount the note, and it was returned to James Jones & Co. who notified Mr. D. to come and get it. It was subsequently saccritained, however, that the note was discounted inrough Mr. G. at the Mechanics' Bank. Mr. M. was a partner of Mr. James Jones in another branch, and, it was said, caused the note to be discounted, she stated afterward he would take care of it, but it was not paid at maturity, and suit was brought by the holder against Mr. D. and a verdict obtained for the amount against him. The present sait is by Mr. D. against Mesers. M. and G. to recover the value of the note. The case has been on some days.

The Jury returned a scaled verdict for plaintiff against defendant, Charles D. Mathews for \$2,888 97; and in favour of defendant Thomas Gardner, in answer to written questions, they stated their belief that plaintiff was owner of the note, and it was taken from the possession of James Jones & Co. (Mr. R. was not of that first) that the proceeds were appropriated by the defendant that for his the process were appropriated by the defendant to their own was nown to defendant Mathews before discounting, that he note had been made for a specific purpose. Which, having folied, the note had become the property of the plaintiff that plaintiff did not consent, expressly or otherwise, that the note had been first presented.

The Court, as to this trial calendar, adjourned for the terms. Before Jurge Masson.

Hutchinson vs. Comstocks.—In relation to alleged warrance of a bezer, aiready referred to. The Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Court of Common Piens .... FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

Before Judge lograham

Barret vs. Stinemets and Faulkner.—
This case was laid over (on a question as to the pleadings)

For the term. Edward L. Mc Aneny vs. John Steel .-

Edward L. McAneny vs. John Steel.—
Assault and Battery—Mr S. keeps a porter house corner
Cark and Broome sta live alleged that Mr. McA. went
into the bar-room in the afternoon, got playing a game (a
game of skiil, as stated by a witness, pitching pennies at a
mark on a table)—be lost, treated the company all round
three or four times, and finally failed to pay for the last
drinks, (the counter said he had lost all his money, as well
as being intoxicated) Mr S. remonstrated with him for
not paying, and words arose, when plaintiff took off his
cost and said he could tick defendant, (latter is a powerful
built man, and plaintiff a slender person). The end of li
was that Mr S. put him out, and alreward how him vary
severely on the sidewalt, cutting his ace, and otherwise
injuring him, and plaintiff va a carried house to his house to
a hack, and was confired to his house, under the hands of a
doctor, afterward. He brings the present action for damager.

Exceptions to the state of the present action for dam-

doctor, afterward. He brings the present action for camsger.
For defense it was said that plaintiff bit defendant in the
breast while in the store, and also selzed defendant after
they got on the side walk.

The Court charged that defendant was justified in putting plaintiff cut of his bar room if he refused to go out,
but he was not justified in assailing him afterward further
than was necessary for his own defense. Verdict for plains
tiff, \$75.

Before Judge Woodruff.

John Jaquiss vs. John W. Farmer. -- For assault and battery, already referred to. The Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

Lovett, et al. vs. Wm. G. Lord.—To get

back a note for about \$500, sileged to have been handed to defendant for a specific purpose, but improperly applied on an old debt. It was deemed that the instructions were specific, and the right to appropriate it on the old debt con-tended. Verdict for defendan. Court of General Sessions ... FRIDAY, Feb. 21

Before the Recorder and Aldermen Franklin and Doolsy Trial for false pretenses continued.—The trial of Henry E. Willard, charged with obtaining \$1,000 by false representations from Warren Jeekins of Ohio, was continued and the evidence on both sides completed. Mr. Jas. M. Smith jr. commenced summing up his case to the Jury at a little past I o'clock and closed his remarks at 7 o'clock. The case was not concluded at a late hour.